

into operation, without submitting any part of it to the people.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that his explanation was to the language of the bill, and that the Constitution was to be submitted to the people. He took it for granted that the Constitution would be submitted, if the President was right in taking that ground, why he was not (Douglas) right.

Mr. BIGLER said that he was constantly at fault, it was painful indeed. He had had wrongfully spoken on the subject. He had told the Senator that he did not intend to submit the bill. He had said that he would not submit the bill. He had said that he would not submit the bill. He had said that he would not submit the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that, when the bill was silent on that subject, it was understood as a matter of course that the Constitution was to be submitted. That he was a party to force on the people a Constitution without its being submitted to them, was not true.

Mr. BIGLER explained that he had called Mr. Douglas's attention to his error on Mr. Tombs's bill, because it was in derogation of his doctrine laid down today. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his bill for the purpose of submitting the Constitution to the people, he was silent on that subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS wanted to know some of the very peculiar circumstances which rendered the exercise of the elective franchise extremely difficult. [Laughter.] Mr. BIGLER said that no one had said more on this subject than Mr. Hale, and in violence and keeping Free-State people from the polls. He (Bigler) was needed to get Kansas into the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS, to prevent wrong impressions, asked Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying that he, in his own house or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of the Constitution without its being submitted to the people.

Mr. BIGLER—What I said was true, and that only what I said is on record. On motion of Mr. GREEN of Missouri, the further consideration of the message was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Two propositions were pending from yesterday, one submitted by Mr. Houston of Ala., that the House proceed to the election of a Printer, with a proviso that the House retain its right in Congress to modify the existing law on the subject of the public printing; the other by Mr. Smith of Va., as a substitute, providing for a similar examination, and that the election be postponed until the committee make a report.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., moved to lay Mr. Houston's motion on the table.

The motion was negatived—Yeas, 82; Nays, 100.

Mr. SMITH'S substitute was rejected by a vote of 91 yeas and 118 nays.

Mr. HOUSTON'S resolution was adopted by a majority of 40.

The House then proceeded to the election of Printer. Mr. BOOCOCK nominated Mr. Steadman.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) nominated Mr. Geo. M. Weston.

Mr. STEADMAN received 121 votes, Mr. Weston 89; four votes scattering.

The former was then declared elected.

The members then selected their seats by lottery.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS
OCEAN WAVE AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch came in collision this afternoon at Sandy Hook. The Wave was bound to New-York—the Long Branch to Ocean Point and Kew-Forest. The Wave put her freight on one side, and saved the boat from going down. The Long Branch was the worst damaged, and it was with great difficulty that she proceeded on her way.

The collision was so great that the passengers on both boats were thrown off their feet, and many badly bruised. Among the injured is Col. Wm. Jones of the Highlands, feared to be dangerously so. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the disaster. The operator of the Sandy Hook Telegraph Station heard the fog bells ringing, and, being near the shore, almost immediately afterward, heard the crash of the boats as they came together. The passengers throw no blame on the officers of the boats.

The weather is still (8 p. m.) very foggy.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

John Claggett, for the murder of Jerome B. White at the High Street Hotel six weeks since, was convicted this morning of murder in the second degree.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Stocks. Bull. Pennsylvania 54 3/4; Central Railroad 34 1/2; Reading Railroad 26 1/2; Morris Canal 47; Long Island Railroad 9 1/2.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

LOWELL, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

A steam boiler of the foundry of J. H. Myrick exploded this morning, killing George S. Potter, the engineer, and badly injuring seven persons. The building was badly shattered.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

No. 5.—Apollus Durand vs. Samuel Lawrence et al. Argument for the appellee continued.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week of December were \$20,000 against \$23,000 for the corresponding week last year.

THE WEATHER.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The weather here is clear and cold.

A CARD.—The agent at this place of the New-York Associated Press has the honor to inform the Editor of Capt. E. O. Lott of the America, and in confirmation of the dispatch of the 2d inst., from this place, relative to the neglect of the agent of the press in reporting the fact that the Peru was spoken entering Liverpool on the 21st ult., that Capt. Lott is under a mistake in saying that the Peru was reported to have been in the port of the press, but which contained no mention of the Peru; and, as evidence, the original copy has been mailed to Captain Lott at Boston. The agent of the press is willing to testify to the fact that the Peru was not in the port of the press, and that the Peru was not in the port of the press, and that the Peru was not in the port of the press.

A correspondent of The South says that the Hon. I. D. McKibbin of California is the headstrong member of the present Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

THE INDIANS AND UTAH.

Various Indian tribes have offered their services to the Federal Government to assist in the war against the Mexicans. The secret of Brigham Young's great power during the last six years, is in the fact that he has been enabled to control the Indian tribes. Since the Government has discovered this it has determined to proceed differently, and to invoke the aid of the Indian Auxiliaries. It is said that the Snake Indians have offered 500 warriors for this service.

The rumor that Mr. Belmont may go as Minister to Spain is again revived.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION OF FIRE-EATERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1857.

The President, while firm in his determination to sustain, with all the moral force he can command, the action of the Kansas Convention, regards the question very lightly as impeding in any manner the harmony of the Democratic party, or as threatening any serious results.

The President has expressed his opinion that the Kansas Convention has adopted one of the best State Constitutions ever formed.

An informal letter of delegation of the members of the new Congress crowded the reception room of Mr. Buchanan to day to pay their respects to the venerable President; and conversation was freely indulged for the space of nearly an hour. The President appeared to be in remarkable health, and he conversed very cheerfully, and with great interest, on the subject of the Kansas Convention, which is the chief cause of his discourse. The State pride of some of the members was considerably tickled by the allusions of the President to their several constituencies; and he paid an especial compliment to Virginia, which was acknowledged by Mr. Bookout in a style of repartee.

Mr. Buchanan remarked with emphasis, "Gentlemen, I am not a reason to be grateful to Virginia." The State of Alabama was taken to task in some playful remarks, which were concluded with an emphasis of seriousness, when the President declared his devotion to the constitutional rights of the South.

"I am," said the President to one of the members from Alabama, "that your people have been passing some terrible resolutions against me. I suppose they think me down there a great Abolitionist." [Laughter.] "Now," added Mr. Buchanan, "I am a Free-Soil man, but I do say that in contending for the constitutional rights of the South, I have done more than any other man now living."

California has reason to be proud of her representation in the new Congress, with the exception of the other northern States claiming the right of Mr. Green, who has relieved our unfavorable reputation in selling himself, body and breeches, to his colleague in the Senate, and by certain lame, honeyfugling intrigues, of which more anon.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1857.

The first month of what the winceless hereabouts predict is to be a mild and open Winter, finds our city in a condition of suspended animation. The body of its business is robust and full of the soundest muscle, but the volume of blood runs in a sluggish current. One suspended house on Chestnut street has \$1,000,000 worth of domestic goods piled up in its spacious rooms, and there is no trustworthy market for them. The West, which used to take off these goods with an almost limitless demand, has ceased to pay for those it had already purchased, and must be content for the present with the stock it has on hand. The South, hedged in by dependence on a single staple, and setting up cotton as the greatest good of the greatest number, has seen that favorite staple fall from eighteen cents to nine or ten with a prospect of a greater fall and a long season of low prices. Insisting that the men of Manchester shall not give of cotton, instead of the men of Lowell, and that the consumer shall be as removed from the producer as possible, her people have brought upon themselves a collapse as ruinous as that of twenty years ago. Their aim is upon their own heads. They can no longer buy of us, because they can neither pay what they owe nor sell what they have. Between this common prostration of the South and West, all wholesale trade is stagnant here. Book-keepers are busy enough in calculating chances as they stand upon the ledger, but salesmen loiter idly around the undisturbed piles of cases and samples, while petty clerks and porters have become super-numeraries, and are sent off to spend as happy a Christmas as they may, many of them to seek occupation in new quarters.

Some business, however, is still doing among the wholesale men. But the old system of long credits may be said to be abolished. Strict cash on delivery is demanded by the consumer. They know that consumption is going on while production is not, and that Spring and Summer are certain to bring on a relative revival. They can therefore take strong ground, believing that the stagnation must of necessity be only temporary. What business they do is therefore safe. The best paper recommendations from abroad will no longer command a store full of goods. Owing town lots in the West has become damaging to one's credit. Speculation of that kind is in as bad odor here as it is at home. A third or a half cash, and the balance in ninety days, is often the rule rather than otherwise. As a consequence, buyers take hold sparingly, and they too are undoubtedly doing a safer business. They sell again for more cash and less credit, so that the compulsive reformation in credit and consumption operates throughout the framework of society. Under so thorough a revolution as is now going on here, Philadelphia cannot fail to hold her head up in another six months. The duties collected at our Custom-House for the last month show a falling off 43 per cent, and for the year of 27 per cent. Our shipping interest is almost as dull as during Jefferson's embargo. The railroads have discharged as many hands as possible, reduced the number of their trains, and are cutting down expenses wherever practicable, a sudden determination having been come to by all of them to get rid of their floating debts. These debts still keep some of them in the street at one and a half a month, or one per cent on call. If the determination to accumulate a floating debt was once contagious, an equally strong one to wipe it out has now become the primary object.

It is a strange thing, if things may be taken for granted, that our banks are doing little or nothing. But what they really do is known only to their customers. They are close corporations, publish no statements, and the general public are kept in profound ignorance of their true condition. It is well known, however, that they hold enormous amounts of suspended paper, that they are very liberal in renewing it, seeing that they can do no better; that they do not use any delinquent, seeing that the stay-law interposes a difficulty, and that they discount most, if not all the gilt-edged paper which is offered, seeing that none such is made. Yet the stock of all these banks except the Girard is above par, and though no one knows how they stand, neither does any one lack confidence in them. This ignorance being blissful, why seek to be made wiser? The street brokers tell us in any amount of occupation is gone. No salable paper in any amount is to be had. Collaterals have become so much the order of the day that they are equally curious, they generally cease, and what is equally curious, they generally cease at the bidding. The city appears to be full of them. Business men have invested spare funds in stocks and bonds as a ship water, and now when the tide has run out, find them on hand high and dry. They have sunk too low to sell, and so play the subordinate part of collateralists. If this practice of thus investing odd thousands had not been generally prevalent among our business people, there could have been no absorption for the vast amount of debt. Mortgages are down to 10 and 15 per cent discount, and plenty to sell at that. But mortgages have become too slow for the temper of the times. Those who share prefer taking a cut every six days. Real estate maintains its character literally—it is immovable. There is very little selling, and that little at low prices. Real estate has gone down very perceptibly, and more houses are

now empty in Philadelphia than at any former time. People are economizing in food, but turning in double and treble, while some with families of moderate size have taken to boarding. These several expedients have operated to make empty houses more numerous than ever. But in spite of all this commendable economy there are multitudes who cannot pay their debts nor their rents. Yet a member of the bar assures me that the number of suits brought in the Courts is more than beyond all precedent. There is in fact a prevailing disposition among all classes to bear and forbear, honorable to the citizens of Philadelphia and to human nature itself. Beside these causes for empty houses and low rents, there is another all the time at work. The urgency of THE TRIBUNE that men should emigrate West has been powerfully effective here. This is clearly shown by what is doing on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Last month 1,800 emigrant passengers left here for Pittsburgh, of whom 1,216 went further west. Since June, 4,155 went by the same road to places west of Pittsburgh. Many of these families were from this city and suburbs. Then the Western Industrial Association has dispatched a number of young women to drive, Illinois, and other States, and are going. Indeed, the hard times in all the large cities must drive out thousands into the fertile prairies of the West, where work is plenty, and starvation unknown. A company established here for the promotion of emigration to the worst-off farms of Virginia has sent out numerous families to that State, and more lots are going. This emigration has taken off a number of first class mechanics, and the continuance of the movement, both South and West during Winter, affords new testimony to the immense value of our widely-extended railroad system.

Talking of economy, that favorite hobby which a multitude of reformers are now mounting with such vehement eagerness as to make it likely the good rag will be broken down, a new wrinkle was last week developed here, which may claim precedence of all kindred discoveries in your own city. A Dutchman residing in the very heart of the city has for some time past been doing a whopping business in making and selling sausages. He manufactured the article in large quantities, and was successful in the improved machinery which grinds up the diversified ingredients so minutely that identification of particular elements and organs becomes impossible. His sausages had grown popular by word measure. All the neighboring shops and larger beer houses were regularly supplied with daily dashes of his incomparable bolognas. His popularity and business were becoming like his sausages, a subject for every tongue, and in everybody's mouth. Now there was good reason for this; he charged two cents less per pound than any other maker. Was not this of itself enough? Are we not all practicing economy? But, in addition to this prime recommendation, there was in these sausages a flavor most peculiar, an undefinable twang, the like of which was unknown among sausage-makers, and perfectly delicious. The most master chef could detect no taste of mutton; the idea of beef seemed absurd. Could it be venison? Yes, it could be—the danger was it could be something else. The fame of this remarkable flavor at last reached the smellers of the police, and these contemptible literals, impressed with the idea that instead of either beef or mutton, they smelt a rat, determined to ascertain the secret of this extraordinary popularity, and if anything were wrong, to make mince-meat of the whole concern. So, revolving ideas and six-shooters together, they came down upon the Dutchman's establishment like an extinguisher on a rushlight, penetrated into the secret chambers of his manufactory, and introduced the most searching and delicate of all the sausage-worms, and the Dutchman, bought ready cooked from the knackers away up town, who buy sick, old and cadaverous horses, and sell them to secure the fat and clean the bones! There it was! The meat was on the block, ready for the machine which was to grind it up into a gastronomic impalpability, and bring it out the hitherto undefined ingredient for flavoring a tun of bolognas! It was taken to the Alderman's office and identified. Nobody dared deny it. Allow me to suggest that "commentary is necessary." Shall we drop the sausages, or throw them up? I eschew them henceforth.

The monster hotel at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets is laid up for the Winter, but Alphonse's Folly is not yet completed. It is now occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania, the old money building being in the hands of the contractor for the new Post Office. Warrants on the City Treasury are hawked about the streets at 20 per cent discount. There is no money to pay the Corporation's current expenses. Even the female teachers in the public schools can get no money to pay their board-bills. How can it be otherwise? Are we not ruled by an offshoot of the same locofoco oligarchy which you have shaken off just in time to save you from utter damnation? Our currency is becoming one of small notes, supplied from New-Jersey, where the banks are manufacturing them at a furious rate. In the days of panic in September, the brokers showed these very notes at 10 and 20 per cent. Now they beseech the Jersey banks to stop making them, and with their beseeching can't get a cent of the State, and none of them are returned to bank, so great appears the want of such a currency. So that Pennsylvania is likely to be again flooded with small notes—the especial horror of locofocoism, as well as its inevitable finale.

Our Buckley Almshouse is filled with paupers to its utmost capacity, and the cry is still they come. What the number will be when Winter fairly closes in no one can tell. These poor, destitute creatures seek shelter at night from the police, who transfer them, at their own request, as vagrants, to the county prison. This becoming overcrowded, they migrate to the Almshouse, and here they remain during the cold weather. Some of these are worthy people in humble life, who have been suddenly made beggars. They have nothing but their labor to sell, and no one wants to buy that now. But at least a third of the whole number are old customers of starvart paupers, who come in regular to the Almshouse to escape the cold, and go out when the warm weather opens. With very few exceptions, the great parent of all the misdeeds of man is pauperism and crime is rum.

Cut out the rum-bottles which infect every corner of our wide city, and thousands of sacrifices now annually offered up on their unholy shrines would be saved, some to kindle new fires around old hearthstones and others to establish homes by firesides that have long been abandoned for the tavern.

Great is the activity of our tinkers at the currency. They may well be so, for the Pennsylvania Legislature is a sharp gangster to run. Just now, our Board of Trade is leading off. The proposition there are numerous, some all evil, some all good. One gentleman proposes that \$20 notes and less shall be secured, and then all banks and be compelled to receive them, and that post-notes should be authorized. Another desires the British plan adopted of making stockholders liable in their whole private property. A third number proposes to abolish the usury laws and make 7 per cent the interest where no contract is made. Also, to allow banking to be as free as trade. But none of these were sanctioned by the Board, and the diversity of opinion was so great that a Committee of thirteen was raised to digest the various plans, and report on the 15th inst. It would occupy too much space to give the full details of these plans; yet the foregoing is a faint outline. As the Board of Trade is an authoritative representation of a widely-extended business interest, its action on this subject is entitled to especial notice, the more so as it contemplates developing a plan for legislation at Harrisburg this Winter. On Monday the Committee reported, minority as well as majority, but so widely discordant that all action was adjourned to a future day.

Another astounding fraud has been exposed in the Board of Health. The details are sickening, embracing stealing, lying and forgery in every conceivable form, carried on, too, for years. In one case the filling up of a pond, worth \$500 for the job, was made to cost the city \$24,000. All this by the Locofoco ass who rate the roast among us. Such is a synopsis of the condition of Philadelphia at the beginning of Winter. Let us pray that when its stormy hills, the sunshine of a new prosperity may break forth upon us, a fitting harbinger of unfolding Spring.

—Do Dr. Rufus Stungfellow has left Kansas, and is about to return to Virginia, his native State.

KANSAS.

MASS MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN AT LEAVENWORTH.

We have received a copy of The Leavenworth City Times of Nov. 28. There was on Friday, Nov. 27, a mass meeting in Leavenworth, to consult upon the issues of the day. The meeting was addressed as follows:

President, N. Latta; Vice-Presidents, Blockings of Tecumseh Smith of Topeka, Atwood of Lawrence and Sparks of Gearyville; Whittier, Wagoner, Buchanan, Hark, McCallum and Jackson, of Leavenworth.

The meeting held three sessions—morning, afternoon and night. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a large majority of the Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Leavenworth, elected by about one thousand voters of Kansas (20,000 of said voters elected by vote of the Leavenworth Convention), in the month of August, 1857, have adopted a Constitution for the Territory of Kansas, and have refused to submit the same to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

Resolved, That the members of said Convention have refused to submit their action to the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory; and

more will be in a day or two. Lieutenant T. J. Lee will be here by the 23d, with fifty foot and two companies of horse. He was left back at Laramie to escort Governor Cumming on when he reached that point. The Governor and other civil officers, with six companies of dragoons, are about Laramie now, and will be in about the 10th of next month. Colonel McGraw, of the road expedition, is encamped about 40 miles from us, and came to our camp on the 15th, and tendered to the commandant the men, mules and wagons in his company. He has about 100 mules in good condition, 18 wagons, and about 100 men. It was very pretty to see about the 10th of next month. Last night eight of our mules perished with cold, and nine more are down and not likely to be useful to us again. These are of the worst-out of animals of Colorado Smith.

"We are in want of forage very much. Our animals have had to subsist on the grass, and it is already covered with frost. You need not be surprised if we lose nearly all our animals. It will require us about five days more to collect all our trains and muster Col. McGraw and his men into service, when we will go forward on the waters of Green River, in Utah, and there establish and fortify a depot for our supplies, where we will look out for the Mormons. In the mean time they will continue to annoy us, taking care, as I believe, to keep out of the reach of our guns.